

**Lesson
5**

Nouns as Subjects and Complements

Teaching

In sentences, **nouns** have different jobs.

As the subject, a noun tells whom or what the sentence is about.

Marie reads the map on car trips. Vacations are fun for her family.

As the **complement**, a noun completes the meaning of the sentence. This chart shows how a noun may work as a **predicate noun**, a **direct object**, or an **indirect object**.

Nouns as Complements		
Predicate noun	renames or defines the subject after a linking verb	Mr. Morell is a pilot .
Direct object	names the receiver of the action of the action verb	Our family bought an atlas .
Indirect object	tells <i>to whom or what</i> or <i>for whom or what</i> an action is done	The airline sent the tourists their tickets.

Identifying Nouns Used as Subjects and Complements

In each sentence, identify the word in bold type. On the blank, write **S** for subject, **PN** for predicate noun, **DO** for direct object, and **IO** for indirect object.

1. **Denmark** is a country in northern Europe. _____
2. Our teacher visited **Copenhagen** on his vacation. _____
3. Mr. Swanson showed the **class** slides of his trip. _____
4. The Tivoli is a huge **park** with restaurants and entertainment. _____
5. The **Swansons** saw a statue of the Little Mermaid. _____
6. She was a **character** in a story by Hans Christian Andersen. _____
7. Alex checked out some travel **books** from the library. _____
8. Mr. Langley is the **librarian** in charge of research. _____
9. He gave **Alex** some valuable advice about travel. _____
10. Laura chose some **videos** about Norway. _____
11. **Dad** was a sailor over 20 years ago, stationed in Europe. _____
12. Norway was one **country** that he visited at that time. _____
13. The whole family is planning next summer's **trip**. _____
14. Frank sent his **cousin** in Norway a letter. _____

Nouns as Subjects and Complements

More Practice

A. Identifying Nouns as Complements

Underline the subject of each sentence. Then identify the complement in bold type. Write **PN** for predicate noun, **DO** for direct object, or **IO** for indirect object.

1. The capital of France is **Paris**. _____
2. The Wrights took an overseas **flight** that left Thursday evening. _____
3. Ted gave **Dad** his carry-on while we waited for the luggage. _____
4. A uniformed man was holding a **sign** with their name on it at the airport. _____
5. Our tour guide for the week was **Simone**. _____
6. The tourists loved the **sight** of the Eiffel Tower at night. _____
7. The Louvre is a world-famous art **museum**. _____
8. The guide gave **members** of the group their tickets for the boat ride. _____
9. Mom sent our cousins **postcards** of the Mona Lisa. _____
10. The Seine is a major **river** in France. _____

B. Using Nouns as Subjects and Complements

Complete each sentence with a noun. Then write **S** if the noun you have supplied is used as a subject; **PN** if it is used as a predicate noun; **DO** if it is used as a direct object; and **IO** if it is used as an indirect object.

EXAMPLE The library is located on the corner of Main and Elm. *S*

1. The principal gave _____ a certificate for perfect attendance. _____
2. The magician did a _____ that amazed his audience. _____
3. Basketball is a _____ that requires endurance. _____
4. After the rain, _____ crawled out onto the sidewalk. _____
5. The artist sold a _____ of the house where she grew up. _____
6. The bride threw her _____ her bouquet. _____
7. Sleeping Beauty is a very old _____ from Europe. _____

Application

EXAMPLE Mrs. Petros told Helen a good story about her trip. 10

8. Most _____ love the warm weather in Greece. _____

[illegible]